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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 444

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GENERAL

USSR, PDRY SIGN MERCHANT SHIPPING AGREEMENT

OW101936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 10 July 83

[Text] Aden, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--The minute sheet of an agreement on cooperation in marine transport has been signed here between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union, according to the Aden News Agency today.

According to the minute sheet Democratic Yemen will provide berths for two Soviet commercial vessels simultaneously in addition to the anchorage of Soviet vessels in the commercial dock. It also stipulates that a special area in the Yemeni docks should be left for receiving goods reaching on board Soviet vessels and priority given to Soviet vessels carrying goods less than 300 tons for anchoring and disloading.

A delegation of the Soviet naval commercial fleet reportedly visited Democratic Yemen last week to discuss ways of organising relations between the Soviet Navigation Corporation and the Aden Port Authority.

CSO: 4000/195

NORTHEAST ASIA

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE ARTIST, DELEGATION

OW022101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Tokiuoro Kato, a noted Japanese ceramic artist, presented a ceramic decorative wall to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences at a ceremony held here today. The ceremony was held in the Great Hall of the People. Before the ceremony, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and adviser to the Chinese Committee of the Council of Chinese and Japanese Non-Governmental Personages, met with Kato and a Japanese delegation which has come specially for the occasion.

The ceramic decorative wall, measuring 2.65 by 4.45 meters, is now placed in a meeting room in a research building of the academy. The wall shows two giant, tightly grasped hands and flowers. Eighty-six year old Kato has worked on ceramics for 70 years. His works are highly valued in Japan. A frequent visitor to China, he decided to work on this decorative wall in 1981 as an expression of his friendly feelings toward the Chinese people.

Ma Hong, president of the Chinese academy, said at the ceremony that the wall is a symbol of the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. "For us, it will serve as a constant reminder of the warm feelings of the Japanese people towards the Chinese people," he said. After the ceremony, the hosts gave a reception in honor of the Japanese guests.

CSO: 4000/193

NORTHEAST ASIA

WANG ZHEN NAMED HONORARY HEAD PRC-JAPAN ASSOCIATION

OW111501 Beijing XINHUA in English 1350 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--New leaders of the China-Japan Friendship Association have been announced here today. Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, will serve as honorary president and Xia Yan, now vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, will serve as president.

The announcement was made by Wang Zhen at a meeting with three Japanese delegations led by Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association; Yoshimi Furui, chairman of Japan's Diet Members' League for Japan-China Friendship; and Takeshi Noba, director-general of the Japan-China Society. Wang Zhen said the association's late president Liao Chengzhi had had extensive contacts and links with Japanese people and made indelible contributions to the Sino-Japanese, "Now," he said, "with Comrade Siz Yan as the president and I the honorary president, we will do our best to carry out Liao Chengzhi's behests in furthering the friendly relations between the two peoples and developing the cooperation between the two countries in an enduring and stable way. Wang Zhen said: "We will as always work hard for amity between the people of China and Japan from generation to generation."

The Japanese visitors congratulated Wang Zhen and Xia Yan on their leadership posts of the association, saying that they were sure that the existing good relations would be further developed. Xia Yan said that he was determined to make contributions hand in hand with the Japanese friends.

CSO: 4000/193

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK, CAR LEADERS STRESS SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

OW101118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Leaders of Korea and the Central African Republic stressed here today the need to overcome obstacles and realize South-South cooperation as soon as possible.

Statements to this effect were made this evening at a banquet given by President Kim Il-song in honor of Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, who arrived here this morning from Beijing on a visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song said, "Under the present circumstances where the efforts to establish a new international economic order have run up against a barrier owing to the stubborn opposition of the Western capitalist countries, it stands out as a most urgent question to realize substantial South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance."

He said, "We deem it necessary, to begin with, for some countries interested in South-South cooperation to take the initiative in adopting practical measures for jointly strengthening economic and technical interchange and cooperation and bring to maturity step by step conditions for the convocation of a South-South summit conference."

He pointed out, "The struggle of the developing countries to establish a new international economic order and realize South-South cooperation is closely linked with their struggle to build an independent national economy and an independent new society in each country."

Kolingba said that the recent negotiations on the establishment of a new international economic order had all ended in failure. This fully reflected the seriousness of the crisis caused by the industrialized countries.

He said, "Under this grave situation, we should work with a determined will for the realization of South-South cooperation in order to strengthen and develop the relations between us."

CSO: 4000/193

NORTHEAST ASIA

EC-JAPAN TRADE TIES MAY BECOME 'MORE INTENSE'

OW080330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Brussels, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan ended a three-day meeting today during which the EEC urged Japan to moderate its exports to the community and to open wider its market to European products.

"The EEC are worried over the increase of the EEC's trade deficit with Japan," a high EEC official told a press conference after the meeting.

He said figures provided by Japan showed that Japan's trade surplus in the first five months of this year totalled 4.4 billion dollars, an 8.5 percent increase over the same period of last year. In 1982, the EEC suffered a trade deficit of 9.5 billion dollars with Japan, he added.

The next EEC-Japan consultation, scheduled for autumn in Tokyo, will be affected if the unfavorable trade situation continues, he noted.

Other EEC complaints include high Japanese tariffs to protect uncompetitive industries, import quotas, Japan's export concentration on a narrow range of goods in the electronic and transport sector and an undervalued Japanese yen that hampers European exports to Japan.

On the Japanese part, deputy Foreign Minister Moriyuku Montona said that the undervaluation of the yen is due to high U.S. interest rates. He also said that on the average, Japanese tariff levels are lower than those in the EEC.

Observers here believe that the EEC has not gained any concession from Japan during the consultations. Trade relations between the two sides will possibly become more intense in the coming months, and restrictive measures to be taken by the EEC countries cannot be ruled out, they said.

CSO: 4000/193

NORTHEAST ASIA

BA YI RADIO MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF JAPANESE WAR

OW110229 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] It's been 46 years now since the Luguoqiao Incident. The militarist Japanese authorities, under the pretext that one of their soldiers had disappeared, launched a new, large-scale war of aggression against China on 7 July 1937, and the curtain was thus raised that day on the Chinese people's bloody war of resistance.

The policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all" followed by the Japanese militarists during their invasion of China brought untold losses and suffering to the Chinese nation and its people. In one incident in Nanjing alone, the number of women, children and other defenseless civilians ruthlessly killed by the Japanese invaders reached more than 300,000. Nevertheless, the Chinese people, with the support and assistance of the people of friendly countries, eventually defeated the aggressor after 8 years of courageous fighting.

Revived today, Japanese militarism is eager to have another try at travelling the same road of aggression it did in the past. The Japanese authorities are still dreaming their pipe dream of a Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In their textbooks, the Luguoqiao Incident is referred to only as the outbreak of the Japanese-Chinese war on 7 July, and there is no mention of the cause of the war. Because of this, it is of great current significance to commemorate the "7 July Incident" and review the protracted and sanguinary aggression by Japan against China.

It should be noted that Japan today, propped up by the United States, has become the second largest economic power in the capitalist world, with an economic might 7 to 8 times more powerful than it had before the war. It also ranks eighth in the world in military might, second only to a few countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Italy. The contradiction between an expanded economy, lack of resources and a limited market, which is troubling Japan today, is even sharper than it faced before World War II. Driven by its desire to plunder others' resources and dump its commodities, Japan is in the very process of turning from an economic into a military power again. It is also actively making preparations for military expansion. Moreover, as has been proved by many facts, its

spearhead is aimed mainly at China. The occupation of China's Diaoyutai Islands by the Japanese Army is precisely a case of blatant aggression against China.

In the past 3 years, the defense forces of Japan have constantly expanded southward. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone made it known not long ago that the Japanese Navy has the right to defend the sea lanes extending 1,000 nautical miles from the shores of Japan, even in peacetime, and the right to seal off all sea channels around Japan during wartime. It is obvious that the Japanese militarists are determined to act once more as the gendarme of Asia.

It is of course clear to the Japanese militarists that, at present, they are unable to do what they want very much to do. They are therefore content with performing an active role as a military and political ally of U.S. imperialism in the latter's global strategy, in the hope of realizing their ambition of asserting hegemony in Asia, with U.S. support. Japan and the United States have conducted more than 130 joint military exercises. In view of the tactics used in such exercises, mainly geared to joint operations by the navy and air force, these exercises were carried out to serve far more than defense purposes. The exercises were entirely of an offensive and aggressive nature.

As we commemorate the 46th anniversary of the Lugouqiao Incident today, we should keep firmly in our minds the past lesson of blood, and raise our vigilance a hundred fold against Japanese militarism, which has revived. As the saying goes, one will be able to understand today by guarding against the mistake of yesterday and predict what tomorrow will be by understanding what is going on today.

CSO: 4005/984

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPAN-DPRK CONTACTS--Japan and the DPRK will conduct negotiations over the question of further strengthening nongovernmental exchanges. In Tokyo on 7 July, Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, said: While visiting Pyongyang this time, I conducted concrete negotiations with the DPRK side over the question of establishing liaison offices and dispatching correspondents to each country in order to further strengthen nongovernmental exchanges between Japan and Korea and reached an agreement. Kuno visited Pyongyang at the invitation of the Korean side. Concluding his visit to Pyongyang, he returned to Tokyo on 6 July. Kuno said: Because I held discussions with the Japanese Government before starting on the trip, the intentions of the Japanese Government are embodied in the contents of the nongovernmental exchanges. He continued: I believe that if an agreement with the Korean side is reached, the Japanese Government cannot but approve it. He added: I would like to hold talks again with the Korean side in Tokyo or in Pyongyang late in July. [Text] [SK110114 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 8 Jul 83]

DENG LIQUN MEETS COMMENTATORS--Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat and head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with a delegation from the Association of Commentators of Japan led by political commentator Hisao Imai this afternoon. Deng Liqun answered their questions about China's political and economic situation. The Japanese came to China 3 July at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China, and have toured Shanghai, Shenyang and Harbin. Li Yimang, president of the host association, gave a reception for the Japanese guests this evening. [Text] [OW091413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1407 GMT 9 Jul 83]

CPPCC OFFICIAL MEETS JAPANESE JOURNALISTS--Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, met the second journalists delegation sent by the Japan Press Association here this afternoon. All the 11 members on the delegation are core newsmen from Japan's leading newspapers, wire services and television and broadcasting stations. Most of them are visiting China for the first time. [Text] [OW091320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 9 Jul 83]

GENG BIAO MEETS FRIENDSHIP ACTIVISTS--Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Gen Biao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon with a delegation of Japanese Activists for Japan-China Friendship with Tokuma Utsunomiya as the chairman and a youth delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association. Geng Biao said that the year's efforts of the guests contribute to the Sino-Japanese friendship of the present scale. He hoped that the Japanese activists and especially the younger generation would make more efforts jointly to develop the friendly ties. [Text]
[OW081234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 8 Jul 83]

CSO: 4000/193

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF KAMPUCHEA COALITION NOTED

BK041300 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Yang Mu article: "The Struggle of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea During the Past Year"]

[Text] Since the tropical countries do not have four seasons, time in these countries seems to pass quickly. This is no exception for Kampuchea, which is currently the hottest battlefield in the world.

On 10 May, I interviewed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the Phnum Malai Zone, where gunsmoke had just dissipated. During the interview, Samdech Sihanouk spoke clearly about the achievements scored in the past year since the coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance forces was formed. The prince's interview reminded me of the circumstances that used to face the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. Everyone knows that previously the three Kampuchean forces resisting the Vietnamese aggressors had different opinions and were not on good terms. In February 1982, the leaders of these factions expressed their desire to join hands in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. After that, they had several talks and contacts. Finally, they shook hands in the parliament house in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982 and solemnly signed a joint statement establishing the CGDK. I had the opportunity to report the news on this historic occasion. Following the signing ceremony, Samdech Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann embraced each other amid resounding applause. Since then, the Kampuchean people's united struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has advanced to a new historic stage. At that time, a number of Western and Asian press correspondents debated the political and ideological backgrounds and the solidity of the coalition. In Kuala Lumpur, answering an American correspondent's question on the cause for him to unite with the other two factions, Samdech Sihanouk said: You are not the Kampucheans, so you will never know the misery of the people whose country has been invaded and occupied like the Kampuchean people. If the Soviet Union were to invade and occupy the United States, wouldn't the American people unite to salvage their nation?

Khieu Samphan told the correspondents: Democratic Kampuchea has always held aloft the banner of unity and proposed on many occasions a draft plan for the formation of a coalition government. The only goal of the coalition is to fight the Vietnamese aggressors for the total liberation of Kampuchea.

At the same time, Son Sann said that although he was unhappy with the coalition, he fully supported the statement on the formation of the coalition government since there was no other way to jointly fight the Vietnamese aggressors for national liberation.

Although Son Sann and Samdech Sihanouk used to speak about their dissatisfaction toward each other and about the past deeds of the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann and Samdech Sihanouk also stated that in the future they would not talk much about their differences but should think about unity in order to advance together.

In an interview granted to me in Malaysia on the night of 24 June last year, Samdech Sihanouk clearly stated that a nationalist ideal was the cause for the three factions to unite. The prince wrote on my notebook the times and events when the imperialists and colonialists imposed their yoke on Kampuchea. He then said emotionally: My country was dominated by imperialism and colonialism for about 100 years. We enjoyed genuine independence for a short time. Nobody wants his fatherland to be occupied by others. Now it is time for all those who do not want to be enslaved to unite and struggle for national salvation.

Also in Kuala Lumpur, Son Sann told me that he was a Kampuchea Kraom national. Between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, France cut off and annexed Kampuchea Kraom to Vietnam. His father, who was a leader of the anti-Vietnam rebel army in Kampuchea Kraom, was later killed by the Vietnamese. His head was chopped off and displayed on the wall.

After speaking about this bitter past, Son Sann said: We are now facing the same fate as our forefathers. Some people asked whether I was pressured to join the CGDK. I told them that if there had been any pressure, it would be the pressure from Vietnam.

These were not just the personal impressions of these three leaders. It is the common desire of the entire Kampuchean nation for all Kampuchean patriots to unite and fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. This is a historic mission. Everybody wholeheartedly supports the signing of the statement on the formation of the CGDK by the leaders of the three resistance forces against the Vietnamese aggressors.

When it was first formed, the CGDK was not so stable. The political stand, ideological belief and personal interests of these groups were not the same. However, these conflicts were just a test of the solidity of the coalition government. But, the greatest test was Vietnam's soft and harsh attacks and the annoyance of the comprising ideas in the international arena.

In the past year, the coalition government has endured the following three important tests:

1. The struggle for the right to represent Democratic Kampuchea at the 37th UN General Assembly. Four months after its formation, the CGDK overcame the internal differences and sent a delegation with Samdech Sihanouk as its

chairman and Son Sann and Khieu Samphan as its vice chairmen to attend this General Assembly, thus showing their total unity to the international community. Before the opening of the General Assembly, the three leaders of the CGDK visited various countries and enjoyed full support in the international arena. Meanwhile, Vietnam sent Nguyen Co Thach and others to various countries in order to pursue the so-called abolition of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea or leaving it empty. But, with the support of the justice-loving countries, such as the ASEAN countries and China, the 37th UN General Assembly supported the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea with an overwhelming majority vote of 90.

2. Vietnam's policy to undermine the CGDK and the Vietnamese dry-season offensive. After the formation of the CGDK, Vietnam has become more isolated in the international arena and lost the initiative on the Kampuchean battlefield. Thus, the Vietnamese aggressors resorted to a new trick of simultaneously causing disunity and launching a military offensive. They did this by focusing mainly on the maneuver to cause political disunity. They launched many political and diplomatic maneuvers and activities in an attempt to undermine ASEAN and the CGDK. With regard to the ASEAN countries, their main aim was to isolate Thailand. As for Democratic Kampuchea, they focussed on attacking the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. First of all, Vietnam urged Son Sann and Samdech Sihanouk to negotiate with Heng Samrim. Later on, it proposed talks among seven nations, that is, Vietnam, Laos and the ASEAN countries. Following this, the Vietnamese repeatedly staged the farce of a so-called partial troop withdrawal. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army rejected these Vietnamese tricks, while Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann repeatedly exposed and condemned these Vietnamese tricks. The three cabinet meetings of the CGDK and the statement of the Coordination Committee for Defense had attacked these Vietnamese maneuvers. Simultaneously, Vietnam had used harsh means by launching a dry-season offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border between February and April in an attempt to crush the Democratic Kampuchean forces bit by bit and threaten Thailand with the use of arms. Worse still, the Vietnamese aggressors sent their special agents disguised as Democratic Kampuchean army men and as Thai and Son Sann soldiers to cause disunity. In the face of the Vietnamese dry-season offensive, the tripartite Kampuchean forces fought valiantly against the Vietnamese troops in their respective fronts. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army inflicted a blow on the Vietnamese troops in the Siem Reap and Battambang areas, thus compelling the Vietnamese troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border to reduce the scale of their offensive and retreat. This had created very favorable conditions for the other resistance forces.

3. The annoyance from the compromising ideas in the international arena. From the end of last year to March of this year, some countries in Western Europe, Oceania and Asia proposed many plans and launched various activities for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Their main aim was to get rid of the Democratic Kampuchean Army, relax the stand toward Vietnam, and recognize or [words indistinct] the presence of the Phnom Penh puppet regime. However, the leaders of the three CGDK factions all rejected these ideas. At the same time, they appealed to various countries, such as France, Australia and Belgium, to stop all forms of aid to Vietnam. With the strong support

of the friendly countries, such as the ASEAN countries, the CGDK could check these ideas and succeeded in urging more countries to put pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors. Contrary to what Vietnam and the Soviet Union had expected, the CGDK was able to endure all kinds of tests and advance firmly. The leaders of the three factions have become more aware of the significance and essential conditions of the coalition government. During the past year, Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, went back home on an inspection tour four times. He chaired the CGDK cabinet meeting. The three factions have had a better understanding of each other and cooperated with each other even more closely. The Democratic Kampuchean Army--the main fighting force against the Vietnamese aggressors--and the other resistance forces have been strengthened. The firmer stand of the CGDK has awakened the Kampuchean people. This has also stimulated the CGDK's diplomatic affairs. The CGDK sent many delegations to visit various friendly countries and attend various important international conferences. It has enjoyed broad support in the international arena. Nobody falls for the slanderous propaganda launched by Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Recently, six countries sent their ambassadors to present credentials to Samdech Sihanouk in the Democratic Kampuchean Zone. This clearly attested to the soaring prestige of the CGDK. Last year, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the CGDK would not be able to change any situation. The Soviet News Agency TASS criticized the CGDK as a shadow organization which has no land of its own. But, the course of history is always the master of justice. Facts have refuted the slanders of the aggressors. The CGDK has caused a change in the Kampuchean situation. It has blazed a new trail for the national salvation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The CGDK is the state organization which enjoys the support of the people. It can stand firmly in the territory of its fatherland. It has enjoyed increasing support both at home and abroad. This government is leading the people to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to seize final victory.

CSO: 4212/51

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK REPORTS INTENSIFIED ATTACKS ON SRV AGGRESSORS

OW100814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have recently intensified their attacks on the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kaoh Kong, Batdambang and Siembreab Provinces, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

In Kaoh Kong Province in the southwestern part of the country, the National Army and guerrillas mounted repeated attacks from 3 to 5 July and captured a Vietnamese company stronghold on height 259 and a nearby battalion stronghold in the northern part of the province, killing or wounding 70 enemy troops and seizing a number of weapons. They also captured two Vietnamese strongholds in and near O Thum on the eastern bank of the Metoek River on 4 July, wiping out more than 50 enemy troops.

In Batdambang Province in the northwestern part of the country, the guerrillas killed 16 and wounded 20 Vietnamese soldiers and captured some munitions in encounters with the Vietnamese troops in the areas of Pailin and along the Sangke River from 30 June to 2 July.

In Siemreab Province, north of the Tonle Sap Lake, the armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea launched an attack on three Vietnamese strongholds in Sambor, Pavy Smach and Trav Bak, Chikreng District, on 30 June, taking two strongholds, killing over 50 enemies and liberating Ta Ye Village which was occupied by the enemy not long ago.

CSO: 4000/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SITTHI SAYS SRV KAMPUCHEA STAND UNCHANGED

OW101659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that there has been no change in Vietnam's stand on the Kampuchean problem and therefore there is still a long way to go before a solution to the problem is found.

Sitthi told reporters at the inaugural ceremony of the Chinese arts and crafts exhibition that Vietnam's stand on the Kampuchean problem has got even tougher than it was when Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made his unofficial visit to Bangkok in early June.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should stand by its original principles on the Kampuchean problem and at the same time try its best to find a solution, he said.

Sitthi said that continued effort should be made to keep Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. He is planning to tour Belgium, Denmark and Britain in the near future and then probably go to Oceania to enlist support for the legitimate representation of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, he noted.

CSO: 4000/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

IMMINENT SRV ATTACK ON SON SANN BASE REPORTED

OW080846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Vietnamese forces are preparing a rare, large-scale attack on the Son Sann headquarters at Ban Sangae, the main military and civilian camp opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province of Thailand, it was reported here today.

The local press quoted Thai military sources as saying that Vietnamese troops have moved closer to Ban Sangae. Last April they had been expected to attack it but pulled back without touching the Son Sann headquarters.

According to the sources, Vietnamese gunners last Tuesday bombarded O-bok Village, outside O-smach residence area known as Sihanouk Borey. Ten Kampuchians were seriously wounded and about 300 fled the village into Thailand. The attack on the border encampment was unexpected. Traditionally, the Vietnamese would withdraw from the border areas during the rainy season, the sources noted.

CSO: 4000/194

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SITTHI SAYS NO HANOI VISIT UNTIL SRV TROOPS OUT

OW111922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Former Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met here this morning with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and handed to the latter a letter from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Suzuki and the Thai prime minister exchanged views on the annual ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting 24-25 June, the meeting between ASEAN and its six dialogue partners 27-28 June and the present Kampuchean situation.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told the press after attending the meeting that he will never visit Hanoi if Vietnam doesn't pull its troops 30 kilometers away from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Even if he went to Hanoi, he said, his talks there will not only be on the Vietnamese 30-kilometer pull-back which is not the real goal of Thailand and other ASEAN countries.

Sitthi said that Thailand will watch closely the Kampuchean situation since the Vietnamese have not changed their attitude.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 Kampuchean refugees have fled into Thailand in the wake of a recent Vietnamese arrest and massacre in the Heng Samrin regime-controlled Central Kampuchea, the Thai foreign minister added.

During the meeting, Prem Tinsulanon hoped that Japan will help Thailand in its programs of tapping natural gas and providing fertilizer to farmers.

Zenko Suzuki came here 4 July for a four-day visit at the invitation of Thai Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun. Sommai Huntrakun was also present at this morning's meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTER ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

OW120001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0630 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Address by Zou Yu, minister of justice, in the "Sunday Lecture" program--recorded, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Comrades: I will talk on the role of judicial administration in socialist modernization.

Judicial administration is a major component part of political and law enforcement work and plays an important role in ensuring the success and promoting the progress of socialist modernization. The State Council has its Ministry of Justice; provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have their judicial departments or bureaus; and there are judicial offices at the prefectural level, including in cities, autonomous prefectures and leagues, and judicial bureaus at the county level. They are all judicial administrative organs, and are part of the political and law enforcement institutions of our country.

The main tasks of judicial administrative organs at present are: administering the training of judicial cadres and their education in legal science; leading and administering reform and education through labor; publicizing the legal system, including the editing and publication of papers and journals on the legal system and books on laws; leading legal and notary work; guiding and administering mediation work among the people; assisting party committees in examining and understanding the performance of judicial administrative cadres; conducting judicial work involving foreigners; studying correct theories on the judicial system, ways to reform criminals and the crime problem; and doing work regarding testimonies. Here I have to point out in particular that the work of reform and education through labor was previously handled by public security departments, and that significant achievements were made by them in the past 30 years or so. To meet the needs of the developing situation and enable public security departments to concentrate on striking at crimes and safeguarding social security, the state authorities have now transferred the work of reform and education through labor to judicial administrative organs. This marks a significant change in our political and law enforcement work, which will help perfect our socialist legal system.

The abovementioned tasks of judicial administrative organs all play a role, either directly or indirectly, in promoting our socialist modernization. In general, this role is manifested in the following three aspects:

1. They contribute to the all-round consolidation of social order and play a positive role in the struggle to further improve public security. Socialist modernization requires an environment of stability and unity. In bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct and in public security, judicial administrative organs are confronted with a heavy task, primarily publicizing the legal system aimed at educating the cadres and masses, especially youths and juveniles, to enable them to observe discipline and law. This publicity work contributes significantly to the further improvement of our public security.

According to incomplete statistics covering eight provinces, last year judicial administrative organs, by working with other departments, redeemed and educated as many as 154,000 young people who once embarked on a wrong course.

2. They train legal personnel to help people in legal matters, thus playing a role in developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system.

As everyone knows, the lawyers system is a significant part of our legal system. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the lawyers system was restored and developed in our country. Now there are some 2,200 legal advisory groups, some 8,500 full-time lawyers and more than 2,300 part-time lawyers in the country.

The lawyers system is welcomed by the broad masses of the people. However, our present problem is that we have too few lawyers to meet requirements. To develop the work of lawyers, we should adopt various ways to increase the number of lawyers so as to really solve the people's difficulty in hiring lawyers.

To safeguard the socialist legal system, protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people and reduce the number of lawsuits, we have also established a public notary system. Now our country has more than 2,000 notary offices, employing some 6,000 personnel. In the last 3 years they notarized some 789,000 documents of a purely domestic nature and over 350,000 documents involving foreign nationals.

To develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system, we should train a large number of legal personnel. The Party Central Committee and the State Council have assigned this task to judicial administrative organs. This is a difficult but significant task.

3. They ensure and promote the development of economic construction by using legal means.

Judicial administrative organs are part of the superstructure, while the superstructure is founded on the economic base and serves the economy. In the

new historical period socialist modernization centered on economic construction as the focus of work of the Chinese people. With the development of socialist modernization, there is an increasingly urgent need to manage the economy by legal means. Because our country, while giving priority to the development of the national economy, observes the principle of allowing the coexistence of multiple economic forms, it is necessary to protect not only the socialist public ownership system but also other economic forms and to properly adjust their interrelationships by using legal means. Since our country adheres to the principle of regarding planned economy as the key link of economic construction with market regulation playing a supplementary role we must exercise strict market control to ensure the implementation of the state plan. Meanwhile our economy is undergoing a profound change, and reform should be carried out throughout the process of the four modernizations. This change and reform must be protected by law. Finally, our country is following a policy of opening to the world, and our economic and technological exchanges with various countries are developing. It is necessary to prevent the enemy's sabotage and to protect our country's sovereignty and interests as well as the legitimate interests of enterprises and other units concerned by using legal means. At the same time we must legally guarantee the legitimate rights and interests of foreign businessmen on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN, BO YIBO GREET YUCAI SCHOOL DATE

OW050151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 1 Jul 83

[By reporter Shen Lizhu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun and Bo Yibo today congratulated the Yucai School in Beijing on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of its founding. In separate letters to the school they urged the school faculty to inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of Yanan and train more qualified personnel for the four modernizations.

Beijing's Yucai School was founded in Yanan.

Xi Zhongxun, in his letter of congratulations, said: During the war of resistance against Japan and the war for liberation the Yucai School trained large numbers of competent personnel for our party and our country, and it did so again during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Many of its graduates have become the backbone force on various fronts. These are the fruits of the school staff's laborious efforts and tireless devotion to education. For this, our party and country as well as the people will be forever grateful to you. I sincerely hope that you will inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions of Yanan, establish the idea of daring to create something new and introduce reforms, and that you will concentrate your efforts on turning the school into a new type of socialist educational institution.

In his letter of congratulations, Bo Yibo praised the Yucai School for traversing a glorious path under the party's care. He urged the school to emulate its spirit of running an educational institution during the war years and the period of construction, to run the school still better, to train more competent personnel for the socialist four modernizations and to win still greater glory by making more contributions.

CSO: 4005/982

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOURNAL ON PUBLICIZING ZHAO'S WORK REPORT

HK190859 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 12, 25 Jun 83 pp 6-12

[Article by Propaganda Department of CPC Central Committee: "Summary of Propaganda on the Report on the Work of the Government Delivered to the First Session of the Sixth NPC"]

[Text] The report on the work of the government submitted on behalf of the State Council by Premier Zhao Ziyang to the first session of the Sixth NPC is an exceedingly important document.

The report is in two parts. One part contains a review of the past 5 years while the other part covers the major tasks in the next 5 years. The report is based on the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and is closely related to reality. It makes a basic summary of the work of the government in the past 5 years. It restates and explains a series of correct guidelines, principles, and policies and makes further planning and arrangements for creating a new situation in socialist modernization. It carries an important significance in strengthening and developing the extremely good situation on the various construction fronts at present and in continuously pushing forward the various construction enterprises.

We must carry out extensive and in-depth propaganda work on the report of the work of the government. In the course of the propaganda work, we must pay attention to linking it with the propagation of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and to combining it with propagating the implementation of the new Constitution. We must combine it with the propaganda work and study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" which will shortly be published. We must bring out, in a clear-cut fashion, the road, guidelines, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and propagate the enormous results and important significance of realizing the basic change in guidance ideology. We must combine propaganda with reality and with the current situation, tasks, problems and difficulties so that the fundamental spirit and main contents of the report on the work of the government may be understood by the vast masses of the populace. By means of the propaganda work, we shall further unify the thought of the people of the whole country, increase their confidence, and stimulate their spirit, so that they will strive hard to overcome difficulties and

struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks advocated at the 12th CPC National Congress and the first session of the 6th NPC.

Review of the Past 5 Years

The report pointed out that during the period of the Fifth NPC, under the leadership of the CPC, and thanks to the joint efforts made by the governments at various levels and people of the various nationalities of the whole country, our country has achieved enormous results and great changes have taken place in various sectors. The report discussed our accomplishments on some 10 fronts including politics, economics, culture, people's livelihood, national defense and foreign affairs. The past 5 years were years in which our country overcame various political and economic difficulties and stepped on the road of health development. They were 5 years in which the people felt mentally at ease and the country was making daily progress.

The report emphasized that it had not been easy to achieve the successes of the past 5 years and that they had been achieved mainly through the fundamental changes brought about in guidance thought and in the guidelines. At the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, correct lines on politics, ideology, and organization were formulated. Since then, historical changes have been made in bringing order out of chaos. The eight-character policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading advocated in 1979, particularly the 1980 resolution to make further readjustment of the national economy, had a decisive significance in bringing order out of chaos in guidance work on economic work and represented a basic change in guiding our national economy onto a healthy road of development.

In propagating this portion's contents, we should note the following points:

First, we must delve into the real situation of the locality, department, or enterprise unit concerned, adopt lively and flexible methods, and realistically and convincingly do propaganda work on the successes achieved by our country in the past 5 years, in order to stimulate the fighting spirit of the people of the whole country and call forth even greater enthusiasm for construction of the socialist motherland. As for the defects in work and the existing difficulties, we must have a correct and clear understanding of them and lead everybody to follow the correct guidelines, to become one in thought, to work together to overcome the defects and the difficulties, and thus to promote the further development of the good situation.

Second, we should clearly explain that we must join the basic theories of Marxism with the concrete realities of our country, insist on the principle of being practical and realistic and work in accordance with the national condition of our country. This should be the basic starting point in our adoption of the correct construction guidelines. In the past, in economic construction, we had met with several rather serious setbacks. Aside from other causes, one important reason was that we had divorced ourselves from our country's realities and that in our guideline we had asked for too much, too urgently. Hence, we must firmly keep in mind the experiences of the past and insist, from beginning to end, on the principle of being practical and

realistic and on the guideline of taking firm and steady steps in construction work. We must link together revolutionary enthusiasm and a scientific attitude. Within the bounds permitted by [words indistinct] in construction work.

Third, in propagating the accomplishments in construction of material civilization and spiritual civilization, we must link them with the superior performances of model heroes such as Zhang Haidi and others and of the progressive personages on various fronts. We must fully display the communist spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, fearing neither difficulties nor sacrifices, in this way making our party atmosphere and social behavior turn for the better, and facilitating realization of the four modernizations.

Main Tasks in the Next 5 Years

So far as socialist economic construction and the various kinds of work in our country are concerned, the next 5 years will be very important. Based on the current situation and the problems confronting us, the report mentioned the following major tasks of the government in the next 5 years: We must mobilize the various nationalities of people in the country to fulfill and overfulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan; we must formulate and start work on the Seventh 5-Year Plan; we must continue to push forward the various construction enterprises with economic construction as the centre; we must realize what the 12th CPC National Congress advocated--that we strive for the financial and economic conditions and the social atmosphere of our country to basically turn for the better; and we must achieve important successes in the struggle to create an overall new situation of socialist modernization construction.

The propaganda in the various fields of work and the various tasks in the next 5 years must revolve around these main themes so as to ensure their smooth realization:

1. Concerning Economic Construction

Based on the strategic targets and steps for economic construction formulated at the 12th CPC National Congress, the report pointed out that the next 5 years would be the key years for laying a firm foundation. In these 5 years, we must definitely perform a good job in readjusting the national economy, speeding up the steps in restructuring, tightly grasping key construction projects and technical transformation, ensuring the steady development of the economy, and reserving necessary forces as well as preparing the conditions and groundwork for subsequent development.

The report pointed out that in the next 5 years, we must first of all ensure the coordinated and harmonious development of production, in agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry. At the same time, we must energetically strengthen construction in the energy and communications sectors, actively carry forward the technical transformation of existing enterprises, continue to improve the standard of living of people in the urban and rural areas and keep population growth in firm control.

The report reiterated that production development must be based on the logical premise of continuously raising the economic results and must categorically refrain from one-sidedly seeking value or quantity in production. This has been our painful historical experience and is directed precisely at the actual situation of the moment. The realization of the target of quadrupling the gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century requires a definite growth speed and we must seek a higher speed of development on the basis of raising the economic results. We must propagate the ideology that speed and economic results must be unified and that each locality, department, and enterprise start from its own realities, study the economic results, and obey the overall balancing of the country as a whole. We must propagate that the whole economic work must be shifted to the track with raising the economic results as the central theme.

The report explained the extreme importance of strengthening key construction in the vigorous attempts to develop the economy and realize the four modernizations. It pointed out: the full realization of the economic construction tasks, particularly the task of strengthening key construction projects, currently faces an extremely obvious problem and this is that the country has insufficient financial resources and that the available capital funds are seriously and widely scattered. In order to solve this problem, the report advocated three counter-measures, namely: Greatly enhancing the economic results and actively enlarging the financial resources; rationally distributing the national income and raising the proportion of financial revenues in the national income; and correctly determining the gross scale of capital construction, striving to ensure provision of the funds needed for pivotal construction and greatly raising the investment results. We must propagate that these policy decisions are necessary and important, that they are inevitable for the promotion of construction development, and that they conform to the basic interests of people of the whole country. By means of the propaganda work, we must make everyone realize that the distribution of the national income must attend to the composite interests of the whole people and of the individuals, also to their longterm and current interests, so that a correct conception of the situation as a whole can be entertained. We must make them know that improving the standard of living of the people on the basis of production development is the firm and irrevocable policy of the party and the government but that since our country is still rather poor, the standard of living can be improved only gradually. We must make them realize that the scale of capital construction must be in conformity with the national strength, that the gross scale of capital construction must be kept under strict control, that it is necessary for everybody to ensure and to support pivotal construction. We must make them realize that engaging in difficult struggles and building the country through diligence and frugality still constitute important guidelines in capital construction in our country, that we must promote and practice economy, oppose extravagance, and adopt a highly responsible attitude to the state and the people in taking good care of the construction funds and completing the various construction tasks.

2. Concerning Restructuring the Economic Structure

The report pointed out: To meet the demands for economic construction and development, it is necessary to speed up the steps in restructuring the economic structure.

Concerning the tasks of restructuring the economic structure, the report made mention of the progress of the three restructuring measures which the State Council submitted to, and subsequently obtained approval from, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. It pointed out that much work in this connection must yet be done and that we must grasp it and continue with it. In the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, restructuring of the entire economic structure will be carried out partially and by means of trial points while during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period it will be carried out systematically and in an all-round manner. In the all-round restructuring of the economic structure, emphasis will be laid on the solution of three problems, namely: Restructuring the planning structure and strengthening the state's effective control and guidance over the national economy; organizing production and circulation and developing a unified socialist market, in accordance with the demands of socialized large-scale production; and restructuring the financial structure, the wage system, and the labor system.

The report emphasized that the purposes of the restructuring were to overcome the evils and drawbacks of the original structure which had impeded the development of the social productive force, and to establish socialism with special Chinese features. This type of restructuring requires self-rebuilding and self-perfection on socialism's own foundation. Naturally, it should not be described as going against, or away from, the socialist system.

The report was emphatic that rural restructuring had produced good results. It pointed out that urban restructuring and rural restructuring had their similar points as well as dissimilar points, but that restructuring in the cities and towns was more complex than in the countryside. Hence it would not be proper to transfer to industry and concrete forms suitable for use in agricultural operation and management. The report further pointed out that it would not be correct, but in fact injurious, to look at restructuring simply as the division of power or interests. In order to ensure the smooth progress of the restructuring work, the report made separate demands on the leadership at various levels, on the enterprises, and on the entire body of employees and workers and clearly stipulated and explained to them the guidelines, principles, and methods of work which should be grasped in the course of restructuring.

In our propagation work, we should emphasize the important, urgent, and complex nature of restructuring the economic structure. We should clarify the nature, guidelines, and steps of the restructuring and make people correctly understand why restructuring is necessary, how far the restructuring will go and what erroneous ideas and methods we must guard against. The propaganda should urge that a firm attitude be taken toward restructuring but that rashness should be avoided. It should caution against being unduly alarmed at the emergence of a minor problem but also should make sure that really big problems would not arise. It should counsel that we bring into full play the

enthusiasm of the employees, workers, and enterprises but at the same time should ensure a rational annual growth rate in the financial revenues of the state. In particular, the economic leadership organs at various levels and the enterprise units should be urged to bring up the level of their work to conform to the restructuring demands, and thus to enable restructuring to develop and progress in a healthy and smooth manner.

3. Concerning Educational, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Construction

Development of the productive force and of the national economy cannot be separated from the development of science and technology and the fostering and training of talented people. The report emphasized the important role played by education, science, and technology in socialist modernization construction. It was of the opinion that from now on we should pay high regard to the development of the intellect and should give an important place to cultural construction with the focal points on developing education, science, and technology. This is a logical premise for the realization of economic growth and development.

Concerning the development of educational enterprises, the report advocated elevating higher education, speeding up training of talented people for construction, and further grasping the restructuring of the middle-grade educational structure. It also made such demands as the planned developing of professional training and doing a good job in educating the employees and workers and the peasants.

On the development of science and technology, the report strongly advocated such demands as formulating a longterm plan, definite policies on science and technology, organizing forces to tackle difficult problems, and solving the problem of the unified control and rational use of scientific and technical personnel. It also confirmed the adoption of five measures to control and use scientific and technological personnel.

The report made high demands and expressed high hopes concerning such sectors as philosophy, social sciences, culture and art. It asked that research into philosophy and the social sciences should turn out more high-grade results and reports and that the various cultural departments should make available and transport more and better spiritual food-grain to enrich the cultural life of the people.

In the course of our propaganda work, we should take education, science, technology and cultural construction as among the focal points. We should stress the important role of education, science, technology and cultural construction in the upbuilding of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization, and firmly overcome the erroneous tendency of looking down on cultural construction. The propaganda should further affirm that the key to strengthening cultural construction lies in further implementing the policy toward the intellectuals and fully arousing their enthusiasm. As for the intellectuals, the propaganda should call on them to treasure their great responsibility to the people, to strive hard, on their own resources, to create results which meet the needs of the people and are well worthy of our times,

and also to promote construction of the two civilizations. The propaganda should, in addition to increased investments from the state, call for the enthusiasm of various quarters to be fully aroused to make joint efforts in strengthening cultural construction.

4. Concerning Political and Legal Work

The report upheld that to protect the smooth progress of modernization, we must continue to strengthen the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system. We should reinforce political and legal work, and strive hard to eradicate the passive phenomena of violating law and discipline in the country and in social life. We must make the social atmosphere basically turn for the better and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The report emphasized that the new Constitution constituted, in effect, a set of general regulations and principles governing the rule of the country by the people. It urged that the people be educated and organized to earnestly implement the new Constitution and that governments at various levels, and their working personnel, serve as models in observance of the new Constitution. Moreover, it asked that following upon the restructuring and perfection of the government structure and the leadership system we must continue to grasp the work of economic legislation and administration legislation, reinforce and restructure public security work in politics and law, strengthen the construction of the public security corps and also strengthen modernization of national defense.

In propagation, we must link with reality. We must proceed in depth with legal education of the entire body of cadres and the people. We must emphasize observance of laws, strict law enforcement, and penalty for law violations, in this way gradually forming the social behaviour of observing the Constitution, maintaining and protecting the Constitution, and acting in strict accordance with the Constitution and the legal statutes. By means of propaganda, we should strive to make the vast masses of people realize the importance of the comprehensive handling of social security so that they will assume the role of masters in taking part in such activities and thus contribute to making social atmosphere and social security basically turn for the better. The political and legal security department should be made to realize their special responsibility in this sphere of work, to strengthen the upbuilding of their corps, to improve their work behavior, to rely on the masses and to perform well their tasks. We should further propagate the important significance of strengthening national defense and should further strengthen unity between the people and the armed forces.

5. Concerning Foreign Affairs Work

We should follow the spirit of the report and put emphasis on propagating the government's basic foreign policy as follows: Opposing hegemonism and supporting maintenance of world peace; strengthening unity and cooperation with the Third World countries and developing relations with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

In the final portion, the report reiterated the consistent policy of our government concerning the peaceful unification of the motherland. We must extensively propagate this theme, further develop and enlarge the patriotic unification front, strengthen the great unity of the various nationalities of people of the whole country including people in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and nationals residing abroad, construct socialism with special Chinese features, and engage in the common struggle of making the motherland unified, thriving, and prosperous.

CSO: 4005/982

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING REVIEW ON 'THREE ECHELONS' OF LEADERS

HK081042 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 27, 4 Jul 83 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" column by political editor An Zhiguo: "Three Echelons of Leading Cadres"]

[Text] To guarantee the success of its socialist modernization, China must put together a vast contingent of party and state leaders who are revolutionaries in the prime of their lives, well-educated and professionally competent. This task was set forth a few years ago, with an emphasis on choosing younger officials for leading posts.

When party and government institutions were streamlined at the central level last year and at the provincial level in the first half of this year, their leading bodies were readjusted as well. Nearly two million aged cadres in poor health were replaced by younger, professionally competent people. At the same time, 20 percent of the government staff are receiving training programmes designed to raise their educational level to that of senior middle school or college.

But there is still a long way to go and efforts should be spent on bringing up the cadres' contingent to meet the above-mentioned four requirements.

An important policy decision is to set up a three-echelon system of leading cadres at all levels and from now on to make particular efforts to build up the third echelon.

China draws much of its strength from proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, whose rich experiences in the long years of leading the Chinese people in revolution and construction have given them superb leadership abilities and earned them high prestige among the populace. They form the top echelon of party and state leaders. They will continue to function as the nation's top decision makers, the helmsmen. To name a few: Li Xiannian, the newly elected president; Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC; Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the PRC; Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the Sixth National Committee of the CPPCC; and Chen Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

However, due to their advanced ages they should not be expected to carry on the heavy day-to-day activities of the party and the government.

Therefore, the heavy routine work is now shouldered by the second echelon of officials who are younger. Well-experienced and active, they constitute the backbone of the party and government leaders. Members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee headed by General Secretary Hu Yaobang and the leaders of the State Council headed by Premier Zhao Ziyang are of that category.

Nevertheless the second echelon is only a bit younger than the top one. Thus, establishing the third-echelon leadership has become an urgent task. At the central and provincial levels, its leading members should be no older than 55 years old while below the provincial level they should be younger, say, between 40 and 45. They should all be qualified to represent the fundamental interests of the people, willing to serve the people wholeheartedly and capable of leading the socialist modernization drive.

It is strategically significant to set about establishing the third echelon of leading officials right now, with the emphasis on promoting cadres around 50 to the posts of vice-premiers, alternate members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and main provincial party and government leaders. They will improve their leadership abilities in the years to come and may work through the end of this century. In their hands China will be built into one of the world's advanced nations.

The three-echelon system of leading officials combines the wisdom of the old and the young and facilitates the smooth transition of power. It is of vital importance to maintaining the continuity of policies and the political stability of the nation as a whole.

It is expected that the ranks of the third echelon will grow constantly, and with the advance of history, they will assume an increasing prominence in the modernization of the nation.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PROCURATORATE ON 'LEFTISM,' LEGAL SYSTEM, CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 83 p 2

[Article by staff correspondent: "A Statement by a Responsible Member of the Provincial People's Procuratorate to Our Correspondent: Wipe Out "Leftist" Influences, Strengthen the Concept of the Legal System, Guarantee the Rights of Our Citizens"]

[Text] Recently a responsible member of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate made a statement to our correspondent concerning the strict protection of the sanctity of the Constitution and effective guarantee of the lawful rights of the citizens.

The responsible member of the Provincial People's Procuratorate pointed out that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, socialist democracy has been restored and further developed in our country, the socialist legal system is being gradually perfected and great achievements have been accomplished in our province in the implementation of various laws. However, because "Leftist" influences have not yet been thoroughly wiped out and the concept of the legal system is not yet firmly established, cases of violations of law and disruption of discipline and infringements of the basic rights and lawful interests of citizens occur frequently in certain areas and sectors of our province, involving some of our state functionaries. Glaring examples are the cases where, even after the promulgation and enforcement of our new Constitution, certain units or individuals ignore the Constitution and the laws and arrest citizens in violation of the law, illegally restrain the personal freedom of citizens or carry out illegal searches of the residences or of the persons of citizens. Some basic units or cadres at the basic level, when dealing with cases of slight infringements of the law, sat themselves up as tribunals of their own, extorted confessions by torture, inflicting injuries, mutilations or even death on people. Men in charge of a few particular units used their powers of office to retaliate and make false charges against any cadre or person who reported and exposed their questionable activities. There were also a small minority of people (including postal and telecommunications personnel, certain cadres and people) who illegally opened or destroyed mail or telegrams, thus infringing on the citizens' freedom of communication. In a few places it also happened that some citizens, who had shown some shortcomings, committed errors or slight violations of law, suffered humiliating abuse, had been tied up, forced to

carry tablets inscribed with their "sins" and were paraded through the streets, constituting an infringement on these citizens' dignity and pride. Although the various cases mentioned above have occurred in only a few places and sectors and the state functionaries and basic level cadres involved in these violations of law and discipline have been an extremely small number, the nature of the problems is serious and will have deplorable effects. The departments concerned must promptly put things right, deal sternly with these cases and if criminal laws have been violated, our principle must be upheld to execute our laws with fairness and punish the offenders to protect our citizens and ensure implementation of the provisions of the Constitution that guarantee the democratic rights, the personal integrity and the lawful rights and interests of the citizens.

The responsible member of the Provincial People's Procuratorate stressed the point that the Constitution stipulates: "All power belongs to the people." The second chapter then goes on to determine the rights and duties of the citizens. In view of the fact that presently there still remain in certain places and departments small numbers of state functionaries and basic level cadres who violate the Constitution and infringe upon the democratic rights of the citizens, the People's Procuratorate, in its function of legal supervisory organ, must resolutely carry out the following relevant provisions of the Constitution and the laws:

1. All government organs and armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, all enterprises and industrial organizations must observe the Constitution and the law.
2. No citizen may be arrested without the approval or decision of the people's procuratorate, or the decision of a people's court; arrests, moreover, must be carried out by the public security organs. No other organ, organization or individual is authorized to exercise these rights. Governmental and judicial organs must strictly observe the provisions of the law when engaged in legal proceedings.
3. In cases of citizens' appeals, accusations or reports of offences, the relevant state organs must make thorough investigations of the facts and bear responsibility for the proper disposition of the cases. No one must engage in suppression or retaliation.
4. The personal freedom and dignity of a citizen must not be infringed upon. It is strictly forbidden to hold anyone illegally in custody or extort confessions by torture. It is forbidden to deprive a citizen of, or restrict, his personal freedom. It is forbidden to illegally search a citizen or his residence, or illegally enter a citizen's residence. It is forbidden to subject a citizen to indignities in any form, to slander him or bring false charges against him.
5. No organization or individual must, for any reason whatsoever, infringe upon a citizen's freedom of communication or violate the secrecy of communication, except when the inspection of communications by public security organs or the procuratorial organs, carried out according to the procedures prescribed by law, has become necessary for reasons of state security or to investigate a crime.

The responsible member of the People's Procuratorate also expressed the opinion that since a few years ago, after the consolidation of public order and the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field, the masses have shown great zeal in observing and carrying out the

Constitution and in fighting law violations. A system of security protection is widely practiced, and many places have drawn up village regulations and citizens covenants. This is something new that has come into being during the reforms. We must warmly support it and give correct guidance, so that the activities of all security organizations and all village regulations and citizens covenants accord with the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the country. At the same time we must warmly support and greatly commend the masses for bravely doing what is right and for their spirit of courageously taking up the fight against criminal elements.

The responsible comrade of the Provincial People's Procuratorate said that protection of the democratic rights of the citizens is a basic principle of the socialist legal system, as it is also a major task of the procuratorates at all levels. Recently leading comrades of the Central Committee and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have voiced the demand that we conduct all affairs strictly according to law and supervise the implementation of the laws. The Provincial People's Procuratorate is firmly implementing the spirit of this directive and has repeatedly urged the procuratorial organs at all levels to conscientiously study and implement the Constitution and the laws and to conduct all their affairs strictly according to law. At present it is necessary to earnestly investigate and deal with the serious cases of state functionaries using their powers of office for illegal incarcerations, illegal searches, extortion of confessions by torture leading to injury, mutilation and deaths, or to investigate serious criminal cases of powers of office being used to protect criminals, carry out reprisals or make false accusations, and also criminal cases of violations of the freedom of communication. Large and important cases must be dealt with according to law with reliance on the party committees and on the masses, and in cooperation with the authorities concerned. We firmly believe that under the guidance of the party and through the joint efforts of the departments concerned and the broad masses of the people, we shall certainly be able to completely and correctly enforce the Constitution and the laws throughout our province.

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CSO: 4005/877

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CALLS FOR RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORKSTYLE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Liu Xingchi [0491 5281 3069]: "The Conference of the Provincial Commission for Inspecting Discipline Demanded: The Whole Party Must Pay Serious Attention to Rectifying the Party's Style of Work, With Leadership Taking the Lead; Ren Zhongyi Pointed Out: Without Discipline There Is No Guarantee for the Smooth Progress of the Four Modernizations; Lin Ruo Emphasized: Correcting Improprieties in the Construction and Allocation of Houses is the Breach for Our Rectification of the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] The party committee pays serious attention to having the whole party go into action, with the leadership taking the lead, in a resolute effort to correct the various kinds of unhealthy trends and to bring about as quickly as possible a radical turn for the better in the party's style of work in our province. This is a demand made by the conference of the Provincial Commission for Inspecting Discipline directed toward the party committees at all levels and toward the leading cadres.

The present conference began on the 16th and yesterday came to a successful conclusion. Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu [0491 3944 1133], Li Jianzhen [2621 1017 4176], Lin Ruo [2651 5387], Xie Fei [6200 7236], Wang Ning [3769 1337], Fan Xixian [5400 1585 6 43] and Yang Deyuan [2788 1795 0337] were present at yesterday's closing ceremony, Ren Zhongyi and Lin Ruo had spoken at the conference.

After a conscientious study of an important document from the Central Committee urging the speedy and radical improvement of the party's style of work, the conference, relating to the realities of the party's style of work in our province, engaged in discussions, exchanged experiences and outlined dispositions as to how to bring about a rapid and radical improvement of the party's style of work in our province.

The conference was unanimously of the opinion that the document from the Central Committee urging the speedy and radical improvement of the party's style of work is of a directional nature with regard to the rectification of the party's style of work, the enforcement of party discipline and the initiation of a new phase in the work of the Commission for Inspecting

Discipline, that the document certainly has to be studied conscientiously and that it certainly would have to be implemented.

The conference reviewed its past endeavors in respect of the party's style of work in our province during the last few years, analysed the present conditions of our party's style of work in our province and concluded that the hard work during these years has brought about a distinct turn for the better in the party's style of work throughout our entire province and effectively promoted the smooth progress of the four modernizations. However, we must also take note of the fact that due to various subjective and objective reasons there are still quite a number of problems in this respect which deserve our attention. There is still no radical improvement in our party's style of work and much more arduous work is needed to achieve the goal of a radical improvement in our party's style of work.

The conference fully endorsed the experiences in rectifying the party's style of work and the enforcement of party discipline reported to the conference by responsible comrades of the county and municipal party committees and discipline inspection committees of Chenghai, Deqing, Yangchun, Yangjiang, Shenchuan, Jiangmen, Sihui, Lianxian, Nanhai, and Baisha. Their experiences consisted mainly in having the party committees give serious attention to these problems and before everyone else personally take matters in hand, in having the leading cadres set examples, "every righteous man to right his one conduct first," in having the party committees muster the courage to eliminate all obstructions and interferences and to put up a resolute fight against all unhealthy tendencies, all measures being carried out efficiently and in an absolutely correct manner. These experiences served as excellent encouragement at the conference and strengthened the confidence in the work of improving the party's style of work.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi particularly emphasized in his speech the importance of strengthening discipline. He said that our party and our army have a history of strict discipline. During the war years, we observed an iron discipline which ensured our victory in the revolution. During the present four modernizations drive we must equally strengthen our discipline as otherwise we cannot ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. He criticized the erroneous view that party discipline can be relaxed because the focus of party work has been shifted to economic construction. Comrade Ren Zhongyi also dealt with the problem of how to effect a radical improvement in the party's style of work. He expressed the belief that three conditions must be fulfilled to bring about a radical improvement: One, the overwhelming majority of our party members must conscientiously observe the "Guiding Principles" and the "Party Statutes", and must put up a courageous fight against all violations of the "Guiding Principles" and the Party Statutes. Two, the extremely small number of party members and party cadres who violate discipline, or even commit violations of the law or disturb discipline must be subjected to criticism and disciplinary action, and those who violate criminal laws must be handed over to the judicial organs for punishment according to law. Three, the party cadres in party and government positions of county or higher rank, above all those in leading groups, must

earnestly practice what they advocate and conscientiously observe and exercise party discipline.

In his speech at the conference, Comrade Lin Ruo, relating to the actual conditions in Guangdong Province, gave a comprehensive and systematic exposition of how to improve the party's style of work and enforce party discipline. He emphasized three points: One, the party committees at all levels must have a sober realization of the problem of party work style. Two, they must be firmly determined to put a stop to all unhealthy tendencies. This alone can bring a radical change for the better in our party's style of work. At present the correction of improprieties in the construction and allocation of houses is a breach that will allow us to put a stop to a whole string of unhealthy tendencies that seriously jeopardize the interests of the party and the people. The illegal construction of houses and the multiple allocation and occupation of state-owned houses are evil practices of greatest harmfulness and most bitterly hated by the masses. We must concentrate our energy on bringing about a solution of this problem in a battle of annihilation. Of course we don't engage in political drives, but we shall arouse the masses and have all sectors coordinate their efforts; we must not allow a situation of each going his own ways. Three, the key to the radical improvement of the party's work style lies in having the whole party go into action. Comrade Lin Ruo emphasized that the party committees must be first to take things personally in hand with one firm grip. He said that the experiences in advanced regions or advanced units prove that wherever the whole party could be impelled to set about the task of changing the whole aspect of party work style, there was the speediest improvement of the party's style of work. He pointed out that when the party committees are first to take things personally in hand, the first thing to do is to set about the task of rectifying the party work style among the leading groups of the party committees. Rectification of the party work style of the leading groups has the effect of spurring on the broad masses of party members.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING RIBAO ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK110420 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Hai Bo [3189 3134] and Xue Giliang [5641 0796 0081]: "A Forerunner Adhering To Seeking Truth From Facts--Thoughts on Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Test] The publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a great issue in the political life of the Chinese people. While reading "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we deeply feel that whether carrying out revolution or socialist modernization, we must adhere to the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts.

It is our party's ideological line to seek truth from facts, to proceed from reality, to link theory with practice, and to adhere to the standard of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Under the guidance of this line, our party has achieved great victories in revolution and socialist construction. However, for quite a long time in the past, the party's line was repeatedly disturbed by both "leftist" and rightist mistakes. Particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," as a result of idealism running wild and metaphysics being prevalent, our party's ideological line was seriously undermined by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' and immeasurable losses were incurred to the cause of our party and people. Therefore, adhering to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and opposing both "leftist" and rightist mistakes is a serious task for all party organizations and party members to do well in their work and to smoothly carry out socialist construction. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" recorded the glorious process of how Comrade Deng Xiaoping, during the period from 1975 to 1982, hacked his way through difficulties and removed all obstacles within the party, adhered to the view of dialectical materialism and seeking truth from facts, fought against both "leftist" and rightist erroneous tendencies, brought order out of chaos, and, with the joint efforts of the whole party, guided the boat of the Chinese revolution to overcome terrifying waves in sailing toward victory. Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a forerunner and model of the spirit of seeking truth from facts, as well as an example for whom all communists must learn.

We all know that 1975 was a year when the "gang of four" was riding roughshod and the whole country was thrown into confusion in economic, military, cultural and other fields. Shortly after coming out to work once again, and under

very difficult conditions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four" with the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts as his weapon. When the "gang of four" was singing songs of praise, he proceeded from reality, put forward a series of ideas and suggestions on carrying out rectification, removing disorders caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution," stimulating stability and unity, and developing the national economy. All these were immediately supported by the vast number of cadres and masses, and made remarkable achievements within a short time, hitting hard at the reactionary and arrogant "gang of four." It was due to this that the "gang of four" staged a fierce countermove and stirred up an evil wind of so-called "counterattacking the right deviation of reversing verdicts." And the so-called "right deviation" precisely proved that Comrade Deng Xiaoping initiated and upheld the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," great changes have taken place in the political situation. Overthrowing the political rule of the "gang of four" they created conditions for us to carry out our work well in the future. However, the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts was not restored. Due to the long-standing "leftist" ideas and the influence of personality cult, some comrades had rigid ideas. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," there existed a fierce struggle on whether we should sum up previous experiences and draw lessons with a Marxist attitude of seeking truth from facts to create a new situation in our country's socialist modernization, or whether we could use the idea of "two whatevers" (that is, "whatever decisions Chairman Mao made, we must resolutely safeguard; whatever instructions Chairman Mao gave, we must unswervingly follow.") to guide our work. This was also a problem of how to correctly evaluate Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. A practical evaluation would create a new situation in our cause, and adhering to the ideas of "two whatevers" would actually result in the continuous implementation of the line, policies, and guiding principles of the "Great Cultural Revolution," harmful to the state and people. This was a struggle between two ideological lines, as well as a struggle concerning the future and destiny of the party and state. Every Communist Party member must make a choice in this struggle. When Comrade Hua Guofeng, as the party's chairman, put forth the slogan of "two whatevers" in the spring of 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping had not yet come out to work. But it was none other than Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who first opposed the idea of "two whatevers," and evaluated Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought with an attitude of seeking truth from facts. In May 1977, he made a sharp criticism, saying: "two whatevers" is no good; Comrade Mao Zedong himself said on many occasions that some of his words were wrong and that, if one carries out work, it is impossible for him not to make mistakes. He also said: Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin all made mistakes; there is no such thing that every sentence spoken by a person is correct and he is absolutely correct; and, "two whatevers" does not mean holding aloft the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. In his letter to Hua Guofeng and other comrades in April 1977, Comrade Deng explicitly pointed out that it was necessary to guide our cause with "accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought." At the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee held in July of the same year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping further expounded the problem that it was necessary to completely and accurately understand Mao Zedong Thought. He said: "While saying that we must take accurate and complete Mao

"Zedong Thought as our guide, I mean that we must accurately and completely understand Mao Zedong Thought, and must be skillful in studying, mastering, and applying the system of Mao Zedong Thought to guide various work. Only thus, will we not cut apart, distort, and harm Mao Zedong Thought." All these speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping not only displayed the revolutionary spirit of a proletarian revolutionary fighting heroically to defend the ideological line of the party, but also for the first time in the theoretical field, resolved the important problem of how to correctly treat Mao Zedong Thought. Like rays of sunlight shining through dark clouds, his words all at once lighted up the minds of the vast number of party members and cadres, inspired the people's revolutionary spirit, greatly upgraded the people's Marxist level, provided people with a powerful weapon for correctly applying Mao Zedong Thought and for fighting against the wrong ideas of "two whatevers" and all Marxism-distorting tendencies of idealism and metaphysics, emancipated the minds of the vast number of cadres and masses in our country--those engaged in theoretical work in particular--and encouraged them to shake off the bonds of dogmatism, thus laying down a solid ideological foundation for holding a discussion on the criterion of truth in the future.

The discussion on the criterion of truth played an important role in restoring the party's ideological line, in bringing order out of chaos, and in promoting socialist modernization. This discussion was [words indistinct] a debate on whether we should emancipate our minds. Only by emancipating the mind, by adhering to seeking truth from facts, by proceeding from reality, and by linking theory with practice, can our socialist modernization be carried out smoothly and our party's theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought be developed smoothly. The fact that the party and Comrade Deng Xiaoping are the leaders, organizers, and supporters of the massive debate is the decisive factor in its in-depth development and in achieving its final victory. When recalling the history of the massive discussion and the relationships between the discussion and the whole struggle for restoring the party's ideological line, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "'GUANMING RIABO' carried an article on the problem of criterion of truth. All at once, it caused strong reaction. Some people described it as 'slashing the banner,' which drew my attention and aroused my interest. Lin Biao was the first one to disrupt our party's ideological line. By inventing the pamphlet of the quotations from Chairman Mao, he vulgarized and fragmented Mao Zedong Thought, and refused to let people think over, raise, and resolve problems by accurately and completely studying and applying Mao Zedong Thought. I disagree with 'two whatevers,' which is not Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. For this reason, I put forward that it was necessary to accurately and completely study and apply Mao Zedong Thought and later explained what it was to accurately and completely study and apply Mao Zedong Thought. At first, quite a few people opposed the view that practice is the sole criterion to test truth, but the vast number of cadres and masses in the country gradually accepted it." From this, we can see that in order to reestablish the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, Comrade Deng Xiaoping led this sharp and complicated struggle in a planned way step by step, and gradually guided the struggle to develop in depth. After resolving the basic problem of how to accurately and completely understand and apply Mao Zedong Thought in the theoretical field, he put great energy into the discussion on the criterion of truth.

GUANGMING RIBAO carried on 11 May 1978, an article entitled "Practice Is the Sole Criterion for Testing Truth," which touched off the discussion and was also a continuation of the criticism of the erroneous idea of "two whatevers." Everyone knows that a fierce struggle existed right at the beginning of the discussion. Most people supported it and treated it as a basic problem to emancipate the mind, to restore the party's ideological line, and to create a new situation. But some people described it as "slashing the banner" and opposing Mao Zedong Thought. They put heavy political pressure on the supporters of the discussion in an attempt to cut it short. Soon, Comrade Deng Xiaoping seriously criticized the mistakes and resolutely supported the discussion. On 2 June 1978, 20 days after the publication of the article in GUANGMING RIBAO, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, in view of the erroneous speeches and ideas, pointed out in his speech delivered at the armywide conference on political work: "It is for the purpose of resolving problems that we hold meetings, render reports, make resolutions and do everything. The key to whether what they say or do can resolve problems and whether the problems are resolved in a proper way lies in whether we can link theory with practice, whether we are skillful in summing up experiences, and whether we adopt a practical attitude in view of objective reality, and proceed from practice." Comrade Deng Xiaoping praised those comrades who adopted a scientific attitude in their study, saying, "It is very good that they adhere to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with revolutionary practices. We must continue to carry it forward." He criticized the dogmatic attitude in study, saying: "Some of our comrades talk about Mao Zedong Thought every day, but they always forget, discard, or even oppose a basic Marxist idea or method of Comrade Mao Zedong, that is, to seek truth from facts, to proceed from reality, and to link theory with practice. Worse, some people even think that whoever adheres to seeking truth from facts, proceeds from reality and links theory with practice commits serious crimes.... The problem raised by them is by no means insignificant, but a problem concerning how we should treat Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought." He emphatically pointed out that linking theory with practice and deciding work principles according to the practical situation is the basic ideological method and working method which every Communist Party member must keep firmly in mind. "Seeking truth from facts is the starting point and basic point of Mao Zedong Thought. This is materialism." Thus, Comrade Deng Xiaoping not only resolutely supported the struggle of the vast number of cadres and masses to emancipate their minds and hold aloft the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, and inspired people to carry on the struggle and develop it in depth, but also restored the original feature of Mao Zedong Thought and upgraded the theoretical level of the whole party.

To emancipate the mind and seek truth from facts, we must first of all fight against the "leftist" ideological tendency, but we must also fight against the rightist erroneous ideas. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, at a time when we were criticizing the "leftist" erroneous ideas, [words indistinct] an ideological tendency of bourgeois liberalism. This ideological tendency vigorously advocated the so-called democracy and freedom of the bourgeoisie, negated Comrade Mao Zedong, Mao Zedong Thought, and the four basic principles, and seriously undermined the political situation of stability and unity and the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Under such circumstances, whether we realized the serious harmfulness of the bourgeois liberalism and whether we dared to unequivocally criticize this erroneous ideological tendency was another important problem concerning the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. At that time, some people, including some comrades engaging in theoretical work, neglected the harmfulness of this rightist ideological tendency for fear of hampering ideological emancipation and negated the necessity to criticize this erroneous ideological tendency. They refused to criticize it and some of them even supported it. Under such circumstances, only by criticizing both the "leftist" erroneous ideas and rightist erroneous ideas, can we adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts. Otherwise, it is impossible to carry out the party's ideological line. Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely criticized the ideological tendency of liberalism which negated Comrade Mao Zedong, Mao Zedong Thought and the four basic principles. He explicitly pointed out: No one can deny Comrade Mao Zedong's role and position in China's revolution and construction. Without him, China might still be in the dark. We must use Mao Zedong Thought to guide various work and develop our socialist cause generation by generation. "To realize the four modernizations, we must adhere to the four basic principles." "To emancipate the mind means to seek truth from facts." While carrying out the party's ideological line, we must fight against dogmatism and revisionism, and adhere to the four basic principles. Departing from the four basic principles, we will have no roots or orientation, let alone ideological line. Both "leftist" erroneous ideas and the ideological tendency of bourgeois liberalism run counter to the principle of seeking truth from facts and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, hamper our cause of socialist modernization, and therefore, must resolutely be criticized. Because we have fought against both "leftist" and rightist mistakes, and adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, it is thus guaranteed that our great cause for socialist modernization will march forward along the correct path smoothly.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has not only fully expounded the great significance of the principle of seeking truth from facts to the proletariat and the party's cause under new historical conditions in theoretical fields, thus laying down an ideological and theoretical foundation for the party's ideological line, but has also, more significantly, made contributions to the solving of an important problem of building socialist modernization in a country like China, with the Marxist view and method of seeking truth from facts.

Ours is a large country with a backward economy and complicated conditions. There was no precedent in history for building socialism in a country like China. During the 30-odd years since liberation, we have, under the guidance of Marxism, made great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. But we have also taken a tortuous road and suffered heavy losses. Here, the most essential problem is that we failed to genuinely and completely adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and failed to guide our socialist construction according to Chinese characteristics. According to the principle of seeking truth from facts, Comrade Deng Xiaoping first pointed out the direction for resolving this problem. He said: "In carrying out modernization construction, we must proceed from China's reality. Whether in revolution or construction, we must pay attention to studying and

"making use of foreign experiences. But, copying experiences and patterns of other countries have never been successful. We have many bitter lessons in this aspect. Integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of our country, taking our own road, and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, are the basic conclusions drawn by us after summing up protracted historical experience." This is the victory of the view of seeking truth from facts under new historical conditions, as well as an important development made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical period.

Basically, China copied foreign experiences when it started building socialism. Over a long period of time, many comrades have believed that only foreign theory and patterns were socialist, and all others were wrong. They paid little or no attention to China's objective reality, and applied or copied mechanically. Even when foreign things had changed, they still copied without any changes. As a result, they could not carry out their work well or even suffered failure. This constituted the larger part of the things to which those holding rigid ideas and upholding "two whatevers" adhered. During the period from the smashing of the "gang of four" to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, although our party had raised the slogan of building the four modernizations, we failed to resolve the problem of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, resulting in the slow progress of our work. Without smashing old trammels and without proceeding from reality, it is impossible to build the four modernizations.

At the Central Work Conference held in December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered the famous speech entitled: "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, Unite as One and Look Ahead." In this speech, from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and with a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, he comprehensively expounded some important problems on achieving the four modernizations in China, deeply analyzed the great political significance of emancipating the mind, and correctly pointed out the line, policy, and guiding principle for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He pointed out: Only by emancipating our minds, can we, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, correctly resolve problems left over by history, resolve a series of problems which may arise, correctly reform the relations of production and the superstructure which do not correspond with productive forces, and formulate the concrete road, guiding principles, methods and measures for achieving the four modernizations according to China's reality. If a party, a country, or nation proceeds from books, holds rigid ideas, and believes in supersitition, it cannot march forward and it will die, resulting in the perishing of both the party and the country. He stressed: "Seeking truth from facts is the foundation of the proletarian world outlook as well as the ideological basis of Marxism. In the past, we relied on the principle of seeking truth from facts to achieve all victories in revolution. At present, we must also rely on the principle of seeking truth from facts in carrying out the four modernizations."

This speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping was actually the subject report to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It was based on this

spirit that the 3d Plenary Session ceased to treat the class struggle as the key link, shifted the focus of the party's work to socialist modernization construction, and began carrying out a series of significant reforms, thus vigorously pushing forward the historical progress in China and creating a new situation in our country's socialist construction.

All in all, the important "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" tells us: Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a forerunner in adhering to the idea of seeking truth from facts and a model adhering to resolving the problem of building socialist modernization in China with a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. In studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must first of all learn from him his idea of seeking truth from facts and the dauntless revolutionary spirit of a thorough materialist in upholding this idea, so as to ensure that our cause of building socialist modernization will march forward along a correct road.

CSO: 4005/981

TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTS ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG

OW120451 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, 12 Jul (CNA)--The Voice of Free China, on its English-language broadcast Tuesday aired the following commentary on "Talks on Hong Kong."

Talks over the future status of Hong Kong began Tuesday in Peiping in the wake of a report that red China is ready to allow the colony to remain as a separate capitalist society under the red flag.

According to the Hong Kong-based ASIaweek magazine, red China has pledged to rewrite its constitution to that effect, and the British will be allowed to continue its presence in the colony to certain extent.

We are not sure where ASIaweek got that information. Assuming that the report is well-grounded and that Peiping will indeed revise its constitution in connection with the future status of Hong Kong, there is still no cause for jubilation among the residents of the colony.

In other countries, constitutional amendment is a serious business and occurs once in a very long while.

This is not so with the Peiping regime.

Red China's constitution has been rewritten three times within a period of 34 years. Its provisions are meaningless because they are rarely observed. Besides, it is subject to frequent amendments to conform with the ever-changing policy lines of the powerholders.

If Peiping would actually revise its constitution to give special status to Hong Kong, it would just as easily renege on its pledge by making another change.

It is true that Peiping has a stake in the continued prosperity of Hong Kong. Unfortunately, the regime has even greater reason for putting an end to the capitalist system in the colony once the red flag is hoisted over there.

As the exiled Russian writer Aleksandr Solzhenityn pointed out in Taipei last year, the communists would never allow a different system operating under their aegis. The reason is simple. The success of a capitalist society under the red banner would be too much an embarrassment to the communist rulers.

TAIPEI RADIO ON 'PEIPING' RAISING VISA ISSUE

OW090357 Taipei CNA in English 0311 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, 9 Jul (CNA)--The Voice of Free China, on its English-language broadcast Friday, aired the following commentary on "Peiping Plays the Bully Again."

In another effort to isolate the Republic of China internationally, Peiping has just warned foreign countries against issuing visas by their offices in Taipei and letting free China's overseas offices issue visas to foreigners traveling to Taiwan.

In so doing, communist China again revealed its crude attempt to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

In March last year, Peiping took a similar action by warning foreign countries against establishing unofficial offices in Taipei or any substantive ties with the Republic of China.

The warning was largely ignored. In the past year or so, many Western nations have opened semiofficial offices in Taipei to handle expanding trade and cultural exchanges with the Republic of China.

Recently, Pan American Airways returned to Taiwan after an absence of five years, and a number of other foreign airlines are applying for opening up new routes or increasing their flights to Taipei.

Despite Peiping's protests and the downgrading of diplomatic representation over the submarine affair in 1982, the Netherlands allowed the exchange of flights between the KLM Royal Dutch Airline and CAL, the Republic of China's flag carrier, in April this year.

Chances are that Peiping's new warning will again be ignored. The existence of the Republic of China is a political reality. And it is here to stay no matter what the Chinese communists may threaten to do.

Furthermore, free China has been able to beat Peiping's attempt at diplomatic isolation and economic strangulation not because the community of nations has

any particular reason for offending the Chinese communist regime but because the Republic of China cannot be ignored by virtue of its performance.

Take Trade as an example, the Republic of China was the world's 13th largest exporting nation last year and was the 22nd largest importer. Taipei's total trade volume has always been larger than communist China's.

The Republic of China's unofficial ties with the United States and Japan are particularly strong. Two-way trade with the U.S. this year is expected to reach 15 billion dollars, three times the volume of goods exchanged between the U.S. and Peiping.

Besides, the U.S. Government has to honor the Taiwan Relations Act, which is the legal basis for its extensive contacts with the Republic of China.

Relations between Taipei and Tokyo also go far beyond their large volume of trade. Over half a million Japanese nationals visit Taiwan annually, while between 200,000 and 300,000 citizens of free China visit the Japanese islands for business and pleasure every year.

The Republic of China's substantive ties with Western Europe and other free world nations are also quite impressive. All these ties are mutually beneficial.

What Peiping has to offer if the countries concerned give up their profitable connections with the Republic of China? [question as received] Absolutely nothing.

CSO: 4000/196

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TAIWAN VISA ISSUE

OW091430 Taipei CNA in English 1359 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Jul (CNA)--Hiroshi Hashimoto, director-general of Japan's Foreign Ministry, Asian Bureau, told members of the Japan-China Parliamentarian Conference Friday the East Asia Relations Association's "Consular Operations" remains unaffected by the Chinese communist opposition.

Hashimoto met the Dietmen and explained the issue touched off by a Chinese communist note opposing the "Consular Operations" performed by the East Asia Relations Association, a Foreign Ministry source said today.

Hirokichi Nadao is chairman of the conference that demanded Hashimoto's explanation.

The present visa-processing arrangements, Hashimoto told the Dietmen, remain unchanged. There is not going to be any change in the substantial relationship between the Republic of China and Japan, he said.

The Foreign Ministry has also told the Japanese Embassy in Peiping to present the Tokyo position on the issue to the Chinese communist, the source said.

He said the Japanese Embassy in Peiping would tell the Chinese "Foreign Ministry" the present visa-processing arrangements "do not go beyond the scope of understanding on the non-governmental substantial relationship between Japan and Taiwan."

Tokyo decided to make a low-level representation to Peiping, the source said, because the Chinese communists registered their opposition to the "Consular Operations" by circulating a diplomatic note.

"The Foreign Ministry wants to see the issue on the same low level," the source said.

CSO: 4000/196

PAPER ON 'PEKING' MANEUVERS TO ISOLATE TAIWAN

OW110615 Taipei CHINA POST in English 7 Jul 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Peking's Futile Maneuvers"]

[Text] The Peking regime's latest united front maneuvers asking Western embassies and governments not to issue visas to the people of the Republic of China will not succeed in deterring substantive relations between the Republic of China and other free nations.

The Chinese communist notes to the United States and most Western embassies dated 29 June also warned against allowing ROC offices in their respective countries to issue visas. This move reflects Peking's anxieties that Peking has failed to isolate the ROC diplomatically.

The move was denounced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman Wang Chao-yuan Tuesday as exposing Peking's absurd and despotic attempts to interfere in other nations' internal affairs. Wang recalled that on 15 March 1982 Peking's "Foreign Ministry" notified the countries with which it has diplomatic ties to suspend or stop developing their substantive relations with our country. He noted that this is one of the Chinese communist regime's united front tactics aimed at isolating the Republic of China in the world scene. Wang then declared that "by adopting the same schemes again this time, the regime showed its absurd and despotic mannerism in interfering in other nations' internal affairs." He said that "We believe the free world should recognize this as part of the united front tactics of the Chinese communist regime and not be taken in by it."

Meanwhile, spokesman Chang Chao-ying of the Association of East Asia Relations Tokyo office called on the Japan and Western nations to ignore the Chinese communist "threat" and to continue improving relations with the ROC. In a TV news program interview, Chang told the Japanese people that "Now" is the time for Japan to unite with Western countries to ignore red China's threat on the one hand, and improve relations with the ROC on the other."

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, in acknowledging the receipt of the Chinese communist note, expressed his view that the present substantive relations with the ROC should not be restricted. According to another Japanese source, the Japanese Consulate General in Hong Kong does not issue regular visas to ROC people to Japan but transit certificates.

However, it was pointed out that in 1982 more than 575,000 Japanese visited the Republic of China while more than 311,000 Chinese from the ROC visited Japan. With such a large interflow of visitors from both countries it would be folly to reduce or completely cut off the flourishing exchanges of visits.

As to other Western nations including the United States, they are not likely to heed the Chinese communist warning on the development of substantive relations with the Republic of China. As a matter of fact, many Western nations are anxious to strengthen the existing substantive relations with the Republic of China, ignoring the Chinese communist 15 March advice. Recent establishment of trade offices by Denmark and Ecuador in the Republic of China are typical examples of the growing realization of the need to promote better trade relations between those two countries with the ROC.

As to the United States, there are good prospects of greater strengthening of the substantial relations between our two countries than otherwise. The recent resumption of the U.S.-Taipei route by the Pan American World Airways is a sign of the time. No Chinese communist protest to the Pan Am authorities or to the United States could deter Pan Am's decision to resume a profitable route and discard its losing route on the Chinese mainland.

All the nations, moreover, should reject the Chinese communist interference in their sovereign right of issuing visas to holders of the ROC passports who are not under the Chinese mainland jurisdiction. The Chinese communist claim of sovereignty over Taiwan should be resolutely rejected by all nations. Its attempt to seize Taiwan by diplomatic means should not be tolerated by any nation, for the Peking regime is a rebellious regime which usurped power on the Chinese mainland without the consent of the Chinese people. It has no right to represent the Chinese people and even less right to speak for them. The people are actually demanding the end of communism and Teng Hsiao-Ping's tyrannical rule, as well as the return of the Three Principles of the People as being practiced in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The end of the Chinese communist rule on the Chinese mainland is not far away and the return of the ROC Government to the mainland will be soon realized.

CSO: 4000/196

WEN WEI PO ON POPULAR WILL OF HONG KONG

HK110808 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is the Popular Will of Hong Kong?"]

[Text] In recent months, some people have preached the same old hackneyed tune of favoring the continuation of the British rule over Hong Kong after the treaty of the New Territories expires. They state with certainty that this is the real popular will of Hong Kong. In the meantime, they negate the pattern of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong," which has been under deliberation among Hong Kong citizens for a long time, and denounce it as impracticable.

We would like to ask: On what facts is this kind of subjective assertion of the popular will based?

There are different impressions and opinions toward the issue due to different social status and people's experience. There are undoubtedly some among the 5 million citizens of Hong Kong who favor the extension of British rule over Hong Kong. They believe that only in this way can the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong be maintained. This, after all, is an opinion. We should not completely negate it nor should we insist that they change their opinion. However, can this kind of opinion be used to negate others? Can it be treated as the only "popular will" of Hong Kong or the only "real" popular will of Hong Kong, while disregarding others?

Let us consider the "statement of view" on the future of Hong Kong recently published by the Student Union of Hong Kong University. The statement suggests: "Hong Kong in future should establish a democratic administration through a universal suffrage system and institute 'democratic self-rule.'" For this reason, the statement goes on to further prove the self-ruling ability of Hong Kong people and provide some valuable opinions on how to stride toward the goal of "democratic self-rule."

This "statement of view" is not the result of a handful of scholars confining themselves in a small room to rack their brains. It is the result of collective study and debate by the consultative council of the Student Union and of openly seeking the opinion of the students on the campus. Therefore, we should acknowledge that it represents the popular will of Hong Kong.

Not long ago, the Student Union of the Chinese University expressed a similar position on a similar issue. In statement, the union raised an objection to the "statement of view" put forward by Li Pengfei [2621 7720 7378], member of the Legislative Council. The first article of the statement says clearly: "According to a survey, the majority of Hong Kong people believe that for Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong is the most likely solution to the issue." For this reason, the statement calls on all Hong Kong people to actively take part in the process of establishing "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong," and "to create a better and more reasonable society by bringing their intelligence and wisdom into play and acting in the spirit of being the master of their own affairs." The statements by the Student Unions of the two universities, together with other opinions expressed one after another from all walks of life, are actually enough to prove that there are many people who favor the plan for "Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong."

Nurtured in Chinese historical traditions for a long time, the 5 million compatriots of Hong Kong have established a thousand and one links with the motherland. Their national consciousness is sincere and strong. Although they have differing opinions toward the work on the motherland, they share the same opinion of favoring the present principles and policies and hoping for a strong and reunified motherland. How can this kind of people willingly long for being ruled by foreigners forever?

The demands of the 5 million compatriots of Hong Kong are definitely freedom and democracy, prosperity, and stability after China recovers sovereignty over Hong Kong, rather than the continuation of foreign rule. Thus, this is the real popular will of Hong Kong or the real wishes of the public. Whoever tries to completely negate the wishes of the majority of Hong Kong people and mold another version of "popular will" to achieve his unspeakable goal is bound to get nowhere.

CSO: 4005/985

TA KUNG PAO ON ASPECTS OF SINO-BRITISH TALKS

HK100116 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Jul 83 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "The Sino-British Talks; the Status of Youde; Peter Tsao"]

[Text] Sino-British Talks Open Tuesday

The Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong will open in Beijing on Tuesday.

As the Chinese delegation is already in Beijing, and Cradock, leader of the British delegation, is the ambassador to the PRC, the only ones who actually have to travel there are the other members of the British delegation--Hong Kong Governor Youde and political adviser McLaren.

This will be the second round of talks between China and Britain on Hong Kong, and more than 9 months have passed since the first round at the end of last September. The length of time between the two rounds already indicates that the two sides are still some distance apart on certain basic concepts.

As the wheel of history never stops rolling on, one should be optimistic when looking at the long-term prospects for the talks; however, since the talks are between two sides, there will always be some obstacles that need clearing away and surmounting. There is nothing surprising about that.

Beijing's Comment, the Hong Kong Government's Statement

The question of the status of Hong Kong Governor Youde in attending these talks has attracted attention in the past 2 days.

This was caused by Sir Edward Youde's statement at his airport press conference that he would be attending the talks as a representative of the people of Hong Kong. A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman immediately commented on this, reiterating that "he will only represent the British Government at the talks."

Afterwards, the Hong Kong Government Information Services also issued a statement saying that, as stated in the 1 July communique, he would be attending the talks as a member of the British delegation.

Some Came Out to Smooth Things Over

The Government Information Services statement avoided mentioning whether the governor's words at the airport press conference still stood or had been annulled.

Certain Hong Kong newspapers went one step further than the Government Information Services, to the point of stating that there was no conflict between the governor being a member of the British delegation and also representing the people of Hong Kong.

Their basis for saying this was to compare the situation with Britain. They said that Britain is governed by the Conservative Party, yet the Conservative Government by no means enjoys 100 percent support from the British people; however, its official representative nature is universally recognized.

How Can Britain Be Compared to Hong Kong

The biggest mistake in this comparison was to deliberately lose sight of the differences between Hong Kong's position and Britain. The great majority of Hong Kong's inhabitants are Chinese, but Youde has been sent from faraway Britain to rule it; so how can there be any comparison in the situation?

If one talks in terms of a sovereign state, both China and Britain are in that category. However, the CPC has been in power for many years, yet for a long time some people did not recognize this government; instead of talking about the Chinese Government, they spoke of communist China for many years. They had no alternative but to change their tune when China and the United States established diplomatic relations, and China and Britain exchanged ambassadors.

China does not regard "universal recognition of official representative nature" as a principle. Now that Britain is holding talks with China, this term has suddenly cropped up again, and there are even ideas of grafting it from Britain onto Hong Kong. Is it not a monstrous absurdity to say that there is no conflict?

Peter Tsao Cannot Go This Time

After Information Services Director Peter Tsao said he would be accompanying Youde to Beijing, it was announced that his trip had been cancelled, mainly because his name was not on the list of delegates exchanged between the two sides.

The PRC visa office in Hong Kong has therefore not granted a visa to Peter Tsao to go to Beijing on this occasion.

Since Mr Tsao was never a member of the British delegation, and has nothing to do with the talks, it appears that the fact he is not going to Beijing will not affect the talks.

CSO: 4005/985

PAPER ON YOUNG'S REPRESENTATIONAL ROLE IN TALKS

HK090144 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Whom Does Sir Edward Young Represent?"]

[Text] Sir Edward Young took up his post as governor of Hong Kong as commissioned by Queen Elizabeth II in May 1982. He gladly came to Hong Kong to assume this duty after swearing an oath of loyalty to the queen.

After more than 1 year in office Governor Young, relying on the skill and experience of a diplomat, is familiar with the sentiments of the people of Hong Kong, as he said at his press conference. However, there is some doubt as to whether he can represent the aspirations and interests of the people of Hong Kong. Does this mean that the interests of Britain and Hong Kong are so close, or that loyalty to the queen and loyalty to the people of Hong Kong are identical?

The logical conclusion should be: There is no identity of interests at all between a colonialist country and the citizens of a territory it has seized, and they even run counter to each other on many issues.

Of course, we are not talking about logic now but about legal status: Is Sir Edward Young going to the Beijing talks as a representative of the people of Hong Kong, or as a member of the British Government delegation going to Beijing for talks on the future of Hong Kong?

Young answered reporters: "I am the governor of Hong Kong. Indeed, I represent the people of Hong Kong," and sarcastically asked back, "Who else would I represent?"

The best way to reply to Sir Edward Young's question is to quote the British Foreign Office statement commissioning him to attend the Beijing talks: The second phase of the British and Chinese Government talks on the future of Hong Kong will open in Beijing on 12 July. The delegation to the talks will be headed by Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China. Sir Edward Young, governor of Hong Kong, will attend the talks for the first time as a Hong Kong leader and one of the members of the British delegation.

The status of Sir Edward Youde as a member of the British delegation was confirmed by PRC Foreign Ministry press spokesman Qi Huaiyuan: Youde, the British governor of Hong Kong, will take part in the talks as a member of the British delegation. This was also verified by a spokesman of the Hong Kong Government Information Service: Sir Edward Youde is a member of the British delegation. This delegation is headed by Sir Percy Cradock, ambassador to China, and Hong Kong Government Political Advisor McLaren will be accompanying the governor to Beijing.

It is there in black and white, on the record, so how could he be so forgetful?

Hong Kong has been Chinese territory since ancient times, and sovereignty over it belongs to China. The reason why the future of Hong Kong has become an issue is due to Britain's colonialist seizure of the place a century ago, and it is still holding on to Hong Kong even now. Hence, the core to the solution of the problem of Hong Kong's future is for Britain to hand back to China sovereignty over Hong Kong; and this in no way means harming Hong Kong's prosperity. For the Chinese and British Governments to hold exchanges and talks on the future of Hong Kong is the necessary process and measure for solving the issue. Hong Kong has never been a party to the talks; this is evident to all.

Hong Kong is China's territory and the great majority of its inhabitants are Chinese; it is, therefore, obviously China, not Britain, that can represent Hong Kong's aspirations and interests and embody and preserve Hong Kong's future. In fact, since the question of Hong Kong's future was publicly raised, the Chinese Government has carefully listened to the views of all strata in Hong Kong, carefully considered how to guarantee Hong Kong's prosperity and the rights and interests of its citizens, shouldered in a responsible way the political duty of preserving and forging a splendid future for Hong Kong, and also fairly and reasonably taken account of British interests. The whole world knows this. Hong Kong's land and people certainly do not belong to Britain, and Hong Kong's future does not belong to Britain either; glib talk about bearing some so-called moral responsibility to the people of Hong Kong, and even claiming to represent the interests of Hong Kong is very inappropriate and unwise.

CSO: 4005/985

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS NEW ROUND OF PRC-UK TALKS

HK110330 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Youde Heads North for Sino-British Talks"]

[Text] As a member of the British Government delegation, Sir Edward Youde, Hong Kong governor appointed by Britain, will leave for Beijing at noon today, to take part in the second stage of the Sino-British talks on the Hong Kong issue beginning on 12 July.

The second-stage talks are to be held "after leaders of the two countries have conducted useful exchanges of views since September last year." Through talks, contacts, and exchanges of views at various levels during the 10 months from September last year to July of this year, it is believed that both sides have become more clearly aware of each other's stand and the correct attitude they should adopt. Therefore, people have reason to believe that the coming talks will be "substantive talks," or that, as some people describe, the talks will "enter a new stage which involves more details." All this shows the importance of the coming talks.

Hong Kong people in all fields, including some foreign investors, have generally reacted favorably to the opening of the second-stage talks and they are optimistic about the talks, eagerly expecting that China and Britain will reach an agreement on a reasonable and sensible solution to Hong Kong's future.

Recently, the improvement of Hong Kong's market activities and the increase in exports and foreign investment in Hong Kong have all beefed up people's confidence in Hong Kong's future. Many foreign investors and local entrepreneurs have placed great hopes on Hong Kong's future and they deeply believe that the Hong Kong issue will eventually be satisfactorily settled and that prosperity and stability of Hong Kong will certainly be maintained, with free enterprises being fully guaranteed and allowed to vigorously develop.

Neither China nor Britain has ever disclosed the discussion agenda of the second-stage talks, or the progress of the talks in the previous stage in which "views were exchanged." Hence, it is too early to predict the result of the second-stage talks. However, people's optimism about the coming talks and their belief that China and Britain will eventually smoothly solve the

Hong Kong issue which is left over by history, are by no means based on wishful thinking but are based on their sober understanding of history and reality. This is the general trend of the times and an inevitable outcome determined by historical development. So, the optimism of the people has good grounds.

The Chinese Government's position toward the Hong Kong issue is resolute and generous. It has repeatedly indicated that it respects history and reality and that it will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong at a proper time and, at the same time, will adopt appropriate measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity. In other words, China treats the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the maintenance of prosperity in Hong Kong as an integrated objective. Chinese leaders have clearly pledged that under the premise of realizing the great reunification of the motherland, special policies similar to the nine-point policy toward Taiwan will be adopted toward Hong Kong. That is, a special administrative zone will be set up after Hong Kong is regained by China and Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy and will be governed by local people. China's principles and policies toward Hong Kong are never an expedient measure; rather, they are laid down after careful consideration and after views from all fields are carefully collected. People generally hold that China's decision is farsighted and popular. Its objective is in the interests of the Hong Kong compatriots and in the fundamental interests of the 1 billion Chinese people. At the same time, the interests of Britain and people in all other fields have also been taken into account. The future Hong Kong will be a free port in which people are free to go and come and are happy to live and work and in which thousands and thousands of businessmen are ready to gather.

People do not yet know what attitude Britain will take at the second stage of the talks, but on the eve of the reopening of the talks, British public opinion and political circles generally feel optimistic about the prospects of the talks. Britain's new Foreign Secretary Howe indicated that good relations exist between China and Britain, so "a satisfactory solution to the Hong Kong issue will be reached through talks." When returning from London, Sir Edward Youde also said that "the opening of the second-stage talks is in fact an inspiring development." To be sensible, if Britain can settle problems left over by history in the vast Asian and African areas in the irreversible trend of the times since the end of World War II and thus establish normal relations with local people, why can it not cooperate with China and smoothly settle the problem left over by history concerning Hong Kong, such a tiny area? Everyone can draw his own conclusion over this question.

Since China has adopted a realistic attitude toward Hong Kong's future, Britain should also respond correspondingly and take an active attitude to seek a solution which gives glory to both sides. It is completely foreseeable that the smooth settlement of the Hong Kong issue will greatly promote and develop Sino-British cooperation in all fields, especially in the economic field. With Mrs Thatcher's knowledge and experience of China affairs, she should be able to make a sensible decision in the future talks by putting the overall interests in the primary position and by taking into consideration the trend of the times, so as to make a major contribution to the development of long-lasting and stable friendly relations between China and Britain.

PRC HONG KONG 'EXPERTS' TO BE PART OF 1997 TALKS

HK110120 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Jul 83 p 1

[By James Tang]

[Text] Beijing--Two experts on Hong Kong affairs will be assisting the Chinese team at tomorrow's Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong, it was learned yesterday.

The move is seen as "balancing the negotiation table" by political observers since the Hong Kong governor, Sir Edward Youde and his political adviser, Robin McLaren, are members of the British delegation.

The two experts are Ke Hua, adviser of the Hong Kong and Macao Office, and Li Jusheng, the second director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong.

Observers said both Mr Ke and Mr Li were the two most ideal men because of their experience in Hong Kong affairs.

In view of Mr Ke's present position as adviser of the Hong Kong and Macao Office, they said, he was also noted for his experience in dealing with the British since he was the former Chinese ambassador to London.

As to Mr Li, they said, he was an "old hand" for he had been with the XINHUA Hong Kong office for at least seven years. "Who will know Hong Kong and its people better than him?" one of them asked.

However, Mr Li, who arrived in Beijing yesterday, refused to disclose the purpose of his visit.

Aboard the plane to Beijing, he told the STANDARD he would be staying in the Chinese capital for a few days, adding, "I'm here on some minor business."

Asked whether he would take part in the talks, Mr Li insisted he was going to Beijing on private business and that he would be staying at his home in the capital.

Mr Li also said he would like to cover the Sino-British talks as a journalist himself if he could find the opportunity to do so.

He described the event as "epoch-making" and said it would only happen once.

Asked why there were no official arrangements for some 40 Hong Kong pressmen, who are now in Beijing covering the event, Mr Li said the Foreign Ministry had stated that the talks should remain confidential.

"The contents of the talks are confidential and we cannot disclose anything.

"If there is something that can be made public, it should be released officially as soon as possible," Mr Li said.

Political observers in Beijing said Mr Li's visit was probably connected with the talks on Hong Kong's future.

They said Mr Li had a very good knowledge of Hong Kong and was one of the Chinese officials who had first hand knowledge of the colony, and it was not surprising that he would be asked to assist in the talks.

Another senior official likely to join the Chinese team is Wang Benzuo, director of the Western European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

China had announced earlier this month that Vice Foreign Minister Yao Guang would head the Chinese team at talks, which are expected to last not more than two days.

Mr Yao is a veteran in the Chinese diplomatic service, and was China's ambassador to France before assuming his present position last September.

It is also understood that Britain has recently set up a new post at its embassy in Beijing, mainly to deal with the talks on the Hong Kong issue.

A senior official from the London Foreign Office is believed to have been appointed to the post although officials both in Hong Kong and London have refused to confirm it or disclose the name of the official.

It is not immediately known whether this official will attend tomorrow's talks.

Chinese officials have so far remained tight-lipped on the talks and there is still no announcement on where they will be held. It is rumoured that the talks may be held in the Great Hall of the People.

Earlier, it was reported that the talks would probably not be held at the Foreign Office or the British Embassy in Beijing.

The governor, Sir Edward, will arrive in Beijing this afternoon and is expected to stay until Thursday.

CSO: 4000/191

STUDENTS TO GIVE SELF-GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO PRC

HK090122 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Jul 83 p 8

[Text] Twelve representatives from the Hong Kong Federation of Students are to present to China a proposal for democratic self-government for Hong Kong.

The team will leave today for Beijing, stopping over first in Canton and Shanghai at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Students.

The vice-president of Hong Kong University Students Union, Mr Ip Kin-yuen, said yesterday that they would present their proposal on Hong Kong's future to Beijing.

The team will return on 23 July.

A statement from the students pointed out that democratic self-rule could only be achieved by active participation of Hong Kong people.

And China "must guarantee a high degree of laxity for self-government."

The statement said that the Hong Kong Government must also bridge the affluence gap.

After regaining sovereignty, China would either send its officials to Hong Kong or appoint local people to important government posts, the statement said.

Mr Ip also said Hong people could elect their own "local" mayor and municipal councillors.

Foreigners may run for office provided they have lived in Hong Kong for more than seven years and have applied for "Hong Kong citizenship."

The president of the Hong Kong University Students Union, Mr Liu Chun-wah, said some professionals and management personnel were planning to leave Hong Kong.

"But the present situation is not serious," he said.

Mr Liu said if the secrecy shroud on the talks is maintained, worries over the uncertainty of Hong Kong's future will persist.

"That will worsen the situation," he said.

Mr Liu suggested that China should set up a special committee in the New China News Agency to collate public views.

At the Sino-British discussions, the views of a few Hong Kong leaders were taken as representing general opinion, he said.

Therefore, the Chinese Government must consider opinions of the various strata of society, Mr Liu said.

The proposal includes:

An independent judiciary where Hong Kong should have its own "local" legal system with the British system used only as reference.

Hong Kong citizens should be allowed to plan their own future in the spirit of democratic self-rule.

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